1:Bowen-Jones et al. K-5 (1955-1958) 1961
EZ6 Malta EZ6

MALTA – GROUPING of LOCALITIES into CENSUS DISTRICTS

*175
103
634
659

LOCALITY	1842	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1948
VALLETTA	Valletta										
FLORIANA	Floriana District				District				Urban		
KOSPIKWA	Cottonera						East				
SENGLEA											
VITTORIOSA	District						District				
HAMRUN											
STA. VENNERA											
MARSA					Valletta						
SLIEMA	Third										
GŻIRA											
ST. JULIAN'S	District				District						
MSIDA											
PIETA									Suburban		
BIRKIRKARA							Central				
QORMI							District				
PAWLA	Fifth District						East				
TARXIEN											
ŻABBAR	Seventh District						District				
KALKARA											
MDINA											
RABAT	First District						West				
DINGLI							District				
MĠARR											
SIĠĠIEWI											
ŻEBBUĠ	Second District						Central				
MOSTA							West				
MELLIEHA	Fourth District						District				
ST. PAUL'S BAY											
NAXXAR											
GHARGHUR							Central				
LIJA											
ATTARD	Third District						District		Rural		
BALZAN											
LUQA	Fifth District										
ŻEJTUN											
MARSAXLOKK											
BIRŻEBBUĠA	Seventh District						East				
GUDJA											
GHAXAQ							District				
ŻURRIEQ											
SAFI											
KIRKOP	Sixth District										
GRENDI											
MQABBA											

Districts
Country

M.R/J.C.D. 1958

Fig. 36 Malta: Grouping of Localities into Census Districts.

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*311
102
634

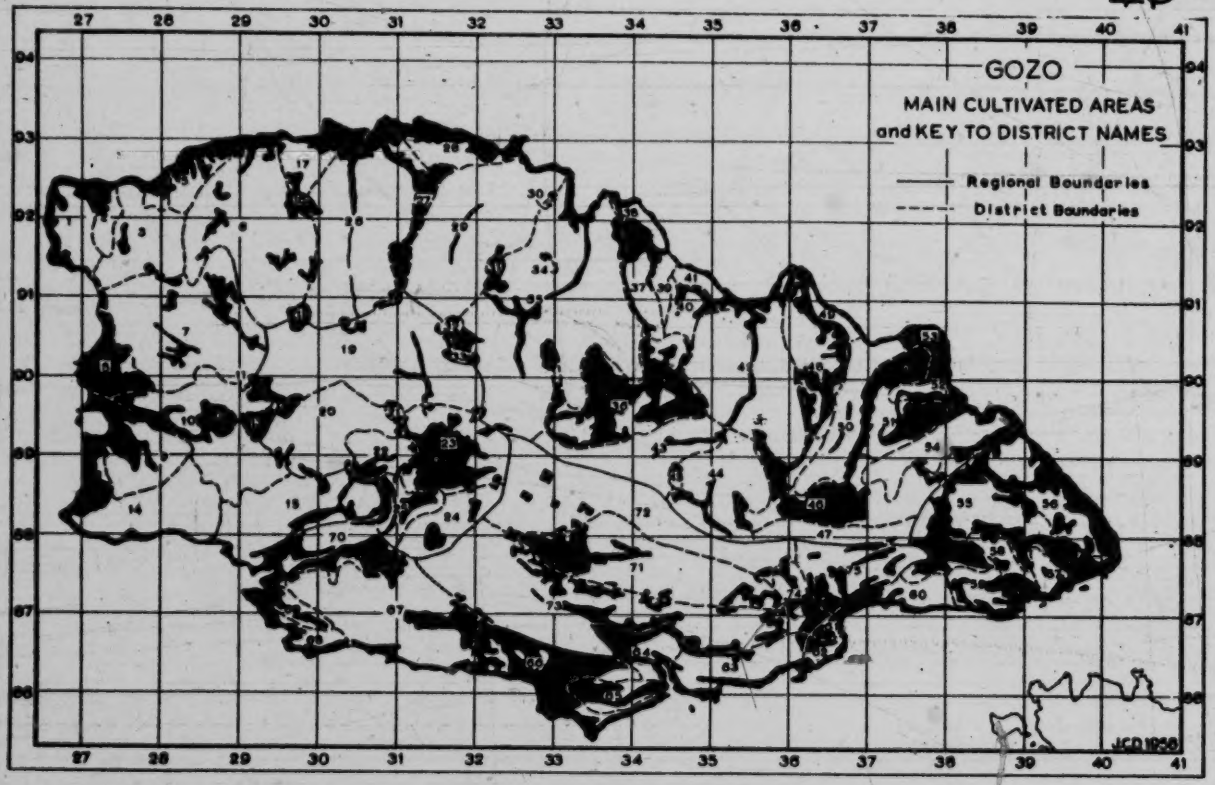

Fig. 70 Main Cultivated Areas and Key to District Names: Gozo.

1: Bowen-Jones et al. K-5 (1955-1958) 1961
EZ6 Malta EZ6
Gozo

It has faded very rapidly
369 only in the course of the past generation in Malta to give
241 way to what may be called commercial farming in which crops,
433 animals or animal products are sold for money.

By using the 1948 Census material (B/167 - 1948, Table 53)
[178] it is possible to classify districts on the basis of the
162 proportion of the farming element within the 'gainfully-
463 occupied' section of the population as follows:

634

Table 1 (v. Map 2)

369 [127]

Urban (0-3%)		Fringe (3-10%)		Inner Rural (10-20%)	
Valletta	0	Balzan	5.48	Mqabba	10.5
Cospicua	0	Luqa	6.1	Marsaxlokk	10.6
Senglea	0	Birkirkara	6.16	Żurrieq	11.15
Vittoriosa	.008	Tarxien	6.43	Ghaxaq	11.29
Gżira	.11	St. Venera	6.46	Attard	11.53
Sliema	.24	Qormi	6.88	*Victoria	13
Floriana	.43	Birzebbuga	7.3	Mdina	15.4
Pawla	.8	Żabbar	7.35	Mosta	16.56
Marsa	1.2	Żejtun	8.27	Żebbuġ	18.41
Hamrun	1.35	Lija	9.9	*Ghajnsielem	19.2
Msida	1.36			Gudja	19.91
Kalkara	1.84				
Pieta	2.6				
St. Julian's	2.9				

Rural (20-50%)	
Qrendi	20.25
Kirkop	22.33
Naxxar	24.8
Rabat	25.6
*Xewkija	27.7
Gharghur	29.1
Mellieha	34.73
Siġġiewi	37.63
*Sannat	39.04
*Nadur	40.9
Safi	46.87
Dingli	47.4
*Qala	47.6
St. Paul's Bay	47.72

Outer Rural (above 50%)	
*Kerċem	56.43
*Xaghra	64
*Gharb	67.81
*San Lawrenz	68.3
*Żebbuġ	70.9
Mġarr	73.3
*Ghasri	82.7
**Comino	89.47

Malta.....	9.11%
Gozo.....	41.78%
All Islands.....	12.28%

* - Gozo
** - The Island of Comino is statistically part of Gozo.

Clearly such proportional measurement is by no means an indisputable criterion for assessing the 'rurality' of Maltese and Gozitan villages but it provides a satisfactory overall basis for classification and is, as such, used in the ensuing account (Map 2).

184 Perhaps the most striking feature is the overwhelming
241 significance of agriculture in Gozo. In Malta , by contrast,
433 the Dockyard and other industrial concerns exert an
369 increasing pull towards non-agricultural employment in all
but the most remote districts (Map 4). Valletta and the
464 Three Cities (Cospicua, Senglea and Vittoriosa) are the
most 'urban', and the northern and western parts of Gozo
the most 'rural'. An impression of the changing status of
this rural (i.e. farming) element may be gained from the
Census Reports since 1842 (B/167) but direct comparison is
178 hindered by differences of tabulation between the census
369 counts. However, the fact emerges that those villages
[i.e. peasant subsistence farming, - Analyst]